

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1917

NUMBER 1

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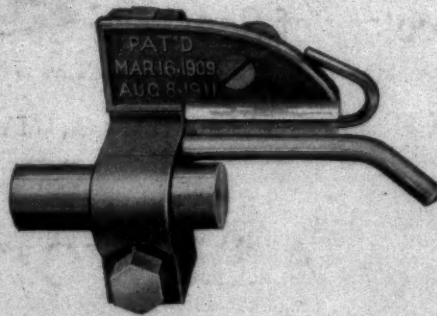
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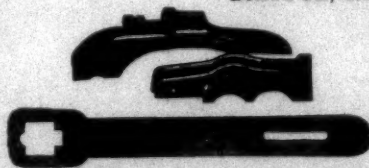
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1917

NUMBER 1

Export Trade With South America

C L. Chandler before Meeting of Hard and Soft Yarn Spinners at Charlotte

Argentina is the largest foreign customer the United States has for cotton yarn; the market is good and developing, and our yarns have been favorably known there for many years. In fact, before the European war they were one of the few kinds of cotton articles in which we had a steady trade in Argentina. Since the war our trade in yarn has increased more in South America than that of almost any other variety of cotton goods.

In 1906 our export trade in yarn to the world in general amounted to \$365,442, while for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, it amounted to \$1,866,476. During the year ended June 30, 1916, we exported \$2,919,490 worth of cotton yarn to South America as a whole, or in other words, eight times as much as in 1906, and almost twice as much as in 1915. Of this amount, \$2,183,809, or approximately 75 per cent, went to Argentina, \$361,595, or 12 per cent, to Chile, and \$133,067, or 4 per cent, to Uruguay,—in other words, 91 per cent went to the temperate part of the South American continent. In tropical South America, Columbia took \$135,766 of the remainder, Brazil followed with \$85,432, Peru with \$12,771, Ecuador with \$5,745, Venezuela with \$629, Guiana with \$351 and Bolivia \$325.

That the opportunities for Southern cotton yarn in Argentina is not merely statistical is made evident by the number of inquiries constantly being received by my office from firms in South America seeking the representation of manufacturers of this product. Less than two years ago one of the largest Argentine importing firms wrote to me to the effect that they would place with any yarn manufacturer in the South annual orders aggregating at least \$100,000, the yarns to be in several colors and of the twists they mention. I do not know whether any of you were sufficiently interested to follow up the circular my office sent out to all firms in the territory served by the railroads supporting my office, but I do know that the Argentine firm in question has since that time placed several large orders with Northern firms. Many of you have doubtless profited by the very large order which this firm placed with a large North Carolina firm for cotton cloth. This was not an isolated instance, for I have in my files today many inquiries from firms in different parts of Latin

America for the representation of cotton yarn. One of the largest English importing houses in Buenos Aires, is constantly placing orders in this country for your yarns, but they will only deal direct with the spinner as they feel the trade cannot stand the additional commission which is given to the selling agents.

It is not necessary for yarn manufacturers in the South to ship their goods to the River Plate countries via New York, which I understand is the impression so many of you have. Interior freight rates from almost every point in South Carolina, Georgia, and many places in North Carolina are lower to Mobile for export shipments than they are to New York, and a monthly schedule of sailings is maintained by the Munson Steamship Line between Mobile and River Plate ports.

During the past two years I understand that cotton yarn has been bringing unprecedented prices. What has brought this about? You will say there are many causes, but I say to you now that there was none so potent as the foreign demand upon the cotton industry in the United States.

The export trade is desirable from many points of view. It disposes of that surplus so disconcerting to the manufacturer. It adds to the efficiency of workmen by giving them employment throughout the year. It decreases cost by this efficiency, and by enabling the manufacturer to produce and market a larger volume of his wares. But one of its most attractive features, and a phase which should be of greater interest to you today is that it acts as a stabilizer to domestic demands.

With war clouds gathering around us, and each day tense with expectation of the much dreaded overt act, our cotton market has been perplexingly uncertain. The price of this commodity has been fluctuating with every diplomatic move of our administration officials, yet should war be declared, which I sincerely trust will not happen, the yarn spinners, and in fact all other cotton manufacturers, will find themselves confronted with the problem of furnishing not only the added needs of our army and navy, but we will be called upon by the allied governments to more closely co-operate in clothing their civil as well as military population. Should such an event come to pass, I do not believe it would materially effect our trade

with most of the neutral nations, and especially not with the countries of South America, whose needs will have to be supplied and who offer such an attractive market for American manufacturers that we would make every effort to hold the advantages which have come to us since the outbreak of the war in Europe.

I cannot too forcefully present to you the advisability and desirability of entering the markets of South America at this time. There is now given to us an opportunity of securing for ourselves a lucrative trade which has heretofore been scarcely touched by the American manufacturer. To supply these demands now, is to prove to these people beyond a doubt that the Pan Americanism of the United States is not merely anti-words, but is to extend a helping hand at a time when it is most needed.

Points About South American Business.

The following extract from a letter written by a large importing firm of Buenos Aires to M. L. Shipman, Commissioner of Labor of North Carolina, will give an insight to the methods of doing business with South America:

"Factories interested in establishing trade relations with South America, should observe the following general instructions:

"First. Remember that I am in the business of representing American manufacturers and not a purchaser of goods. That in order to get the benefit of my fourteen years' experience in this business, the manufacturers must either pay me a salary that will enable me to put on salesmen to handle the line efficiently, or pay me a liberal commission, which must not be added to the prices.

"Second. Write promptly, giving full address and put sufficient postage on the letter to carry it to its destination. About eight-tenths of the American houses fail in either one or the other of these.

"Third. Remember that a South American representative or merchant gets little or no benefit from the money spent in advertising in the States, and that this overhead expense should be entirely eliminated from the price quoted for a foreign market. Only the factories that observe this will get into this mar-

ket and stay here. Many American houses are alive to this fact and are quoting from 20 per cent and more lower than they do to the largest buyers in the States, which gives the representative or the South American manufacturer a chance to advertise the article locally.

"Fourth. Don't attempt to make a big profit out of the situation created by the war. The Argentine merchants are intelligent, keen buyers, and they are perfectly familiar with the market prices of raw materials in the States on the liens they handle, and while they may be forced to pay fancy prices now because they cannot get goods otherwise, they know perfectly well that they are being victimized and will not continue to do business with a manufacturer that elevates his prices out of proportion with the cost of raw materials. The valuable business is that which continues year after year with a satisfied customer.

"Fifth. Quote prices firm for a definite period and accept orders from your representative at the latest prices in his possession even at a loss. The business in the long run will more than compensate any loss on a single order. If there is rapid fluctuation in the raw material from which the product is made, arrange a code to cover the situation, and keep the representative advised by cable of any changes.

"Sixth. Give full details of the line at the first writing, so that the representative can get the business without further delay—or correspondence.

"These details should include (a) Full description of the article. (b) How packed. (c) Where quotation is made: that is, f. o. b. cars factory, f. o. b. boat at port of embarkation, or f. o. b. Buenos Aires. Many manufacturers are now arranging with the steamship lines for freights and quoting c. i. f., which is the most satisfactory from the standpoint of the purchaser, and, as it is a strong pulling card for getting business, it is strongly recommended. A price f. o. b. factory is practically useless, as only in extreme necessity will an importer buy on such a quotation. (d) Terms of payment. The National City Bank of New York have a branch in Buenos Aires and have on file in the New York bank, ratings on the firms of good standing. Any manufacturer

(Continued on Page 16)

Practical Loom Fixing

Written exclusively for the Southern Textile Bulletin by Thomas Nelson

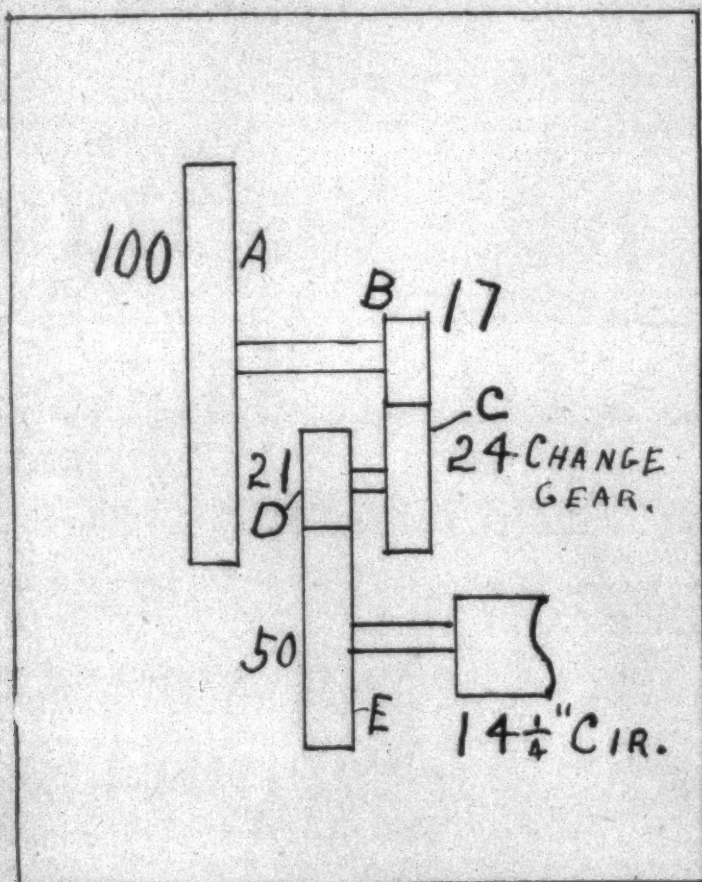
CHAPTER EIGHT.

Take-Up Motion.

When the number of picks per inch in cloth has to be changed, the only thing to be done is to put a new change or pick gear on the take-up motion, hence calculations for this motion are seldom made. There are one or two little points about this motion that are not as clearly understood as they ought to be. For the purpose of making these points clear we will divide the take-up motions as follows:

1. When motion is driven from bottom shaft and one tooth in change gear is equal to two picks put in the cloth.
2. When motion is driven from crank shaft or lay sword and one tooth in change gear is equal to one pick put in cloth.
3. When motion is driven from bottom shaft and calculation has to be made for change gear.

Fig. 17 illustrates a train of gears driven from the bottom shaft in loom. One tooth in change gear will be equal to two picks in cloth. A is the ratchet gear of 100 teeth; B, take-up gear of 17 teeth on same stud. This gear meshes directly into change gear C, of 24 teeth, which is on the sleeve of pick sleeve gear D, with 21 teeth. This gear transmits motion to the cloth room gear E of 50 teeth. The circumference of tin roller is $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches.



Figures 17.

In take up calculations, the circumference of tin roll must always be taken into consideration and not the diameter of roll. The driven gears are multiplied together for a dividend and the drivers together with the circumference of the tin roll for a divisor. Result of driven gears divided by result of drivers will give a number, which multiplied by 2 will give the picks per inch.

The multiplier 2 is used because the motion is driven from bottom shaft and one tooth in change gear is equal to two picks.

$$\frac{100 \times 24 \times 50}{17 \times 21 \times 14.25} = 23.58 \times 2 = 47.16.$$

The change gear it will be noticed, is 24 teeth, so that there will be 48 picks per inch in cloth. Now the calculation only shows 47.16 picks per inch, but as there is always a certain amount of slipping of cloth and contraction after cloth is taken off the loom and as this is variously estimated at from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent, the picks will be right for the change gear.

In all take-up motion calculations, the ratchet gear is a driven gear and the circumferences of tin roll is considered as a driver.

Somewhat the same arrangement of gears is used when the motion

is driven from crank shaft or lay sword as given in 2. In this case the change gear is generally the ratchet gear. The following gears are used on one of these motions. Ratchet gear (change) 46 teeth, take-up gear 12 teeth, gear fixed on sleeve gear 35 teeth, sleeve gear 12 teeth, cloth roll gear 60 teeth, circumference of tin roll 13 3-8 inches.

$$\frac{46 \times 34 \times 60}{12 \times 12 \times 14.375} = 45.66.$$

The take-up gear has 46 teeth, for that number of picks per inch in cloth. The calculation allows a little under that but when allowance is made for slippage and contraction of cloth from loom there will be 46 picks per inch in cloth.

Fig. 18 illustrates the train of gears when motion is imparted as stated at 3. These gears require a calculation to show the number of picks per inch put in the cloth as the change gear does not indicate the number of picks per inch. To save time, a list of gears should be made showing the number of picks each gear will give. Sometimes the calculation is made by proportion, using the gear on loom with the picks in cloth and ascertaining what gear will be required for another number of picks. This however, is not very satisfactory, because it is not always possible to get the exact change gear.

With the train of gears in illustration, what change gear can be used for 64 picks per inch? In this calculation the picks per inch are substituted for change gear. The answer is multiplied by 2, because the motion is driven from bottom shaft.

$$\frac{110 \times 68}{64 \times 12 \times 12.25} = 9.542 \times 2 = 19 \text{ change gear.}$$

Influence of Tin Roll on Picks Per Inch.

The size of tin roll has a decided influence on the number of picks per inch. Any variation in the size of roll will have a corresponding variation in the picks per inch. This is a point that should be carefully watched, especially when old tin rolls have to be re-covered. In re-covering tin rolls, the old perforated tin should always be taken off

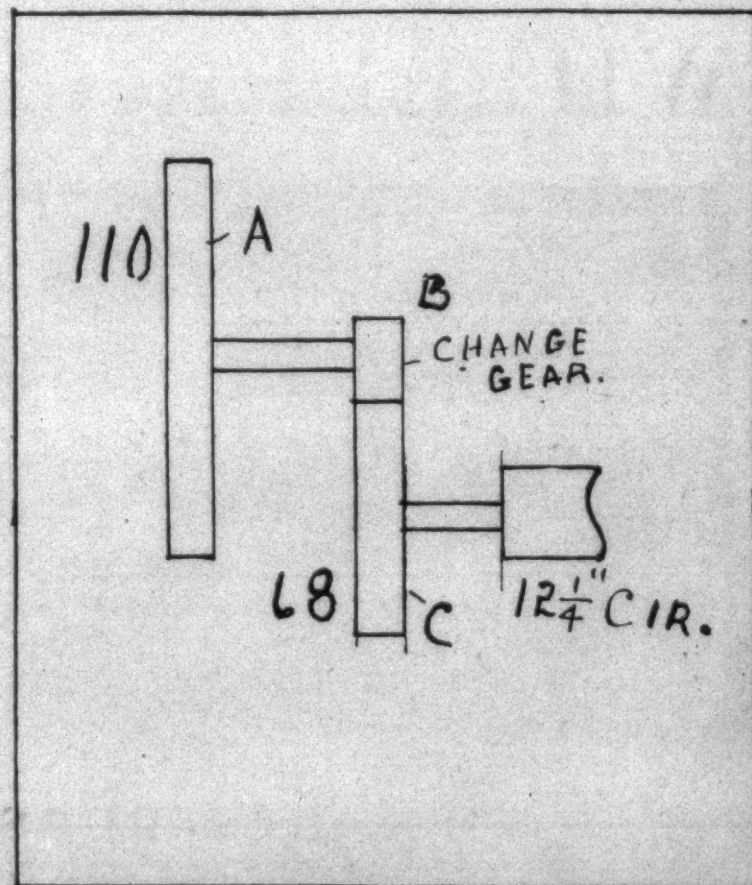


Figure 18.

before putting on the new tin. If this is not done, the new tin covering being put over the old, will increase the diameter of the roll and this will cause the cloth to be pulled down faster, with the result that a less number of picks will be put in cloth than is called for by the change gear.

If the circumference of tin roll is increased in any other way, the change gear and the picks per inch in cloth will not correspond. When

sand rolls are used, and at one time they were more in use than at present, the surface would gradually rub and wear off. When re-covering with this "sand," which is a combination of grit, small particles of glass, etc., the circumference will be made too large if care is not taken when doing the work.

When re-covering an old sand roll with perforated tin, all the old sand must be cleaned off the roll otherwise an uneven surface will be left and this will show clearly in cloth by making it uneven.

Perforated tin is now used almost exclusively for cotton goods, but on the finer grades of goods extreme care is required in selection of this so as not to damage the cloth when winding on the cloth roll.

Setting Take-Up Pawl.

On plain goods the take-up pawl should be set to turn the ratchet gear when the harness are level. At this point the yarn and cloth has the least strain on them. The most strain is on the yarn when harness shafts are wide open and if the take-up motion operates at this time an additional strain is put on the yarn.

Discovering Native Woods for Dye Materials.

Howard F. Weiss, in Journal of Commerce.

Several trees indigenous to the United States have been tested as possible sources of vegetable dyes, but only one, the Osage orange (*Toxylon pomiferum* Raf.), has proved to be of appreciable commercial value. The value of this tree for dye purposes has been known for many years; in fact, it was used by the Indians in the Red River Valley decades ago.

No serious attention to the possibilities of using Osage orange as a dyewood seems to have been given, however, until within the past few years, when F. W. Kressmann of the Forest Products Laboratory, in co-operation with other investigators,

made a very careful study of the value of this wood as a source of vegetable dye. Some waste of the Osage orange wood was shredded and extracted with warm water, which upon evaporation yielded a yellow powder that was subsequently thoroughly tested by various textile schools and industries in this country, particularly as a substitute for fustic. The results of these examinations were as follows:

1. That Texas Osage orange contains about 2 per cent less water-soluble extract on a dry basis than Mexican fustic.

2. That in regard to the fastness to light, washing, etc., the aluminum and tin mordanted colors produced by both fustic and Osage orange were too fugitive to be of practical value. Copper, chromium and iron mordanted colors, partic-

ularly the chromium, were very resistant to light and washing and no difference between the Osage orange and fustic colors could be detected in any of these tests.

3. In regard to depth of color, the Osage orange is practically as valuable as the Mexican fustic and appeared to be better than the fustic from Jamacia.

4. The character of the dyes is practically identical with fustic, each being a polygenetic mordant dyestuff.

As a result of these laboratory tests large quantities of Osage orange wood are now being used for the extraction of dye by Marden, Orth & Hastings, who actively co-operate in this work, and by other American manufacturers. From inquiries made in Texas and Oklahoma, where the wood occurs in greatest abundance, it appears that over 50,000 tons of Osage orange waste are available annually, and that this material before the war could be delivered at ports in the East at a less price than Mexican fustic.

In addition to its value as a dye material, Osage orange extract has considerable merit for tanning purposes, and this fact, coupled with its dyeing properties, may enable the wood to continue as a valuable natural source of dyestuff material even after the war.

Little use is made of our native trees for dye purposes. The butternut and black walnut furnish

brown dyes. During the Civil War the former was used in appreciable quantities to color the cloth for the Confederate soldiers. Red dyes can be obtained from the dogwood and alder. These woods were also used by the Indians. Staghorn sumac, smoke tree, black oak, prickly ash and black locust all give yellow dye, while red gum was used by the early settlers of New Jersey for dyeing purple.

It is apparent, therefore, that while the United States has several trees containing dyeing materials, it is greatly lacking in woods of commercial value for this purpose.

Durex Top Roll Varnish.

Several orders for Durex Top Roll Varnish having been received by us we feel constrained to state that we are neither manufacturers or selling agents for that product. It is manufactured and sold by the Top Roll Varnish Co., Crompton, R. I.

Because we believe it to be a good thing and that it would decrease roll costs we did give it considerable publicity and are advised by the Top Roll Varnish Co., that more than 100 Southern mills have sent in orders in the last three weeks.

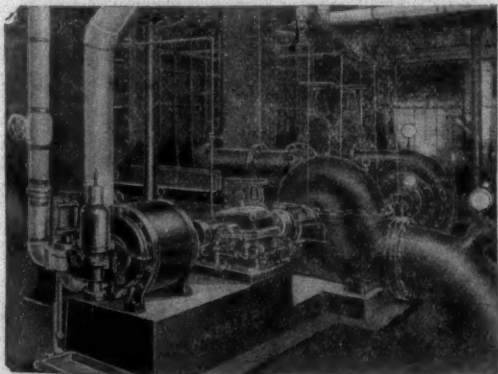
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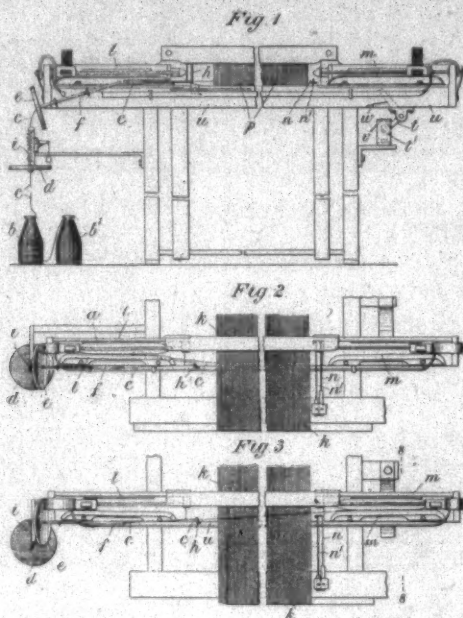
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Weaving from External Filling

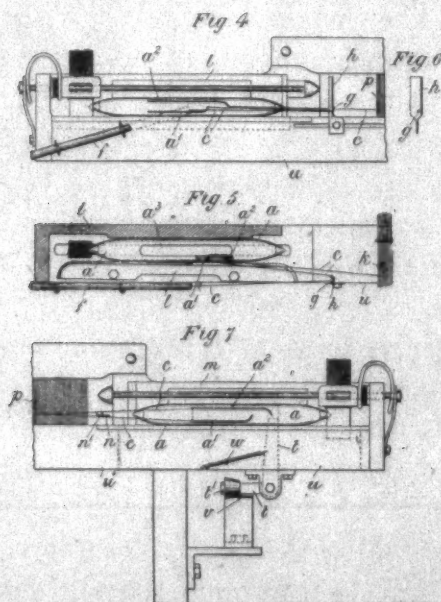
Albert Smith, of Birmingham, England, has invented a loom for weft supply, which is preferably in the form of hosiery bobbins, cones or the like, a tensioning device, the weft being made practically endless by tying the finishing end of the thread on one bobbin or cone to the drawing off end of another bobbin or cone and so on where more than two cones are employed. The weft tensioning device between the final weft guide and the outside weft supply may be of any ordinary construction or convenient type.

My invention relates to looms for weaving cloth in which the weft is supplied from bobbins or the like situated external to the shuttle, the said weft being carried through the open shed by the forward motion of the shuttle which inserts a double pick of weft, the shuttle returning after the first beat up of the slay



on one of the strands or picks of I employ special devices herein- weft, and my invention consists of after particularly described to re- the construction and arrangement tain the weft or form the loop at or combination hereinafter describ- the selvage of the cloth opposite ed of the shuttle and other parts of that adjacent the shuttle box from the loom whereby the same is ren- which the shuttle is first thrown. dered very efficient.

The special forms of shuttle de- scribed are not specifically claimed shuttle is so constructed that the herein, being made the subject mat- weft may enter and leave the shut- ter of my divisional application for



file on its front face. I provide a Letters Patent, Serial No. 127,465, final weft guide from which the filed October 24, 1916. I will further describe my inven- the weft passes to the shuttle in ad- tion in connection with the accom- vance of the shuttle box from which panying drawings Figures 1 and 2 of the shuttle is thrown to carry the which represent in front elevation open shed, the said final weft guide and plan respectively so much of a being preferably adjustable and loom as is necessary to the under-

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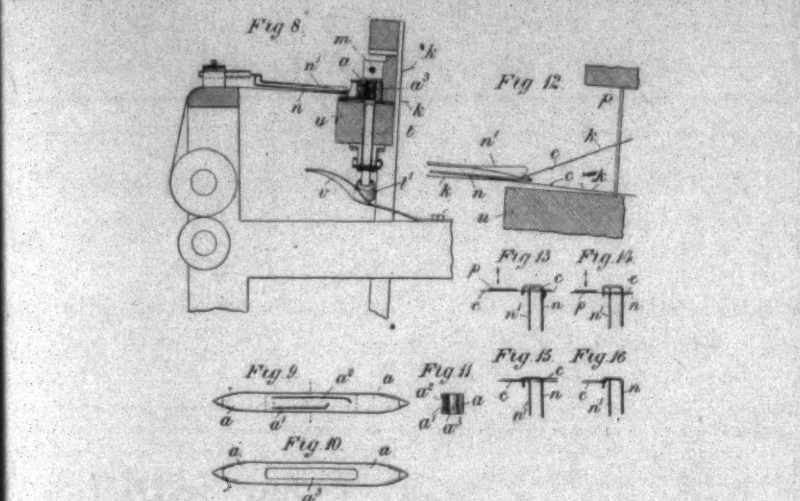
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standing of my invention. Fig. 3 is a similar view to Fig. 2 after the shuttle has been passed over to the right hand side of the loom. Fig. 4 represents a portion of Fig. 1 drawn to a larger scale than Figs. 1, 2 and 3. Fig. 5 is a part plan and part section of a portion of Fig. 1 and Fig. 6 is a side view of the weft guide seen at the right hand side of Figs. 4 and 5. Fig. 7 represents a portion of Fig. 3 drawn to the same scale as Figs. 4, 5 and 6. Fig. 8 is a cross section on the dotted line 8-8 Fig. 3 drawn to a larger scale than Fig. 3. Figs. 9, 10 and 11 represent in elevation, plan and cross section respectively the shuttle detached. Figs. 12 to 16 both inclusive are diagrams illustrating my improved method of retaining the weft and forming the loop at right hand side of the fabric. Fig. 17 represents in sectional plan the right hand shuttle-box and adjacent parts with a modified form of shuttle in said shuttle-box; Fig. 18 is a front elevation of the same; Fig. 19 is a front elevation of said modified form of shuttle; Fig. 20 is a plan view of the same; Fig. 21 is a section on the line y-y of Fig. 19.



The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in the several figures of the drawings. a is the shuttle having longitudinal slots a1, a2 in its front face and a vertical longitudinal slot a3 parallel or approximately parallel with the front face and extending from the upper to the underside of the shuttle as is best seen in Figs. 10 and 11.

The weft supply is taken from cones b, b1 outside the loom (see Fig. 1) any number of cones being employed the finishing end of the cone b being attached to the drawing off end of the cone b1 and so on where more than two cones are employed.

The weft thread c passes from the cone b through guides d, e, f to the hole or eye g in the adjustable upright or final guide h shown detached in Fig. 6, the said final guide being situated in advance of the shuttle box l at the left side of the loom. A tension device i of any known or preferred type is employed between the guides d and h. From the eye g the weft thread passes through the slot a1 and then from the slot a2, the end of the weft thread being secured by tying or twisting to the outside thread of the warp k as is illustrated in Figs.

2, 3, and 5, when weaving is first commenced.

The longitudinal slots a1, a2 in the shuttle a terminate one in advance of the other near one end of the shuttle, and are so shaped at the said end that the two strands or shots of weft are brought together, or side by side, when the shuttle is at one side of the loom.

On the shuttle being thrown from the shuttle box l through the open shed into the shuttle box m at the right hand side of the loom it takes the weft e therewith and a double pick or weft is thereby inserted in

the cloth, the weft being drawn to the opposite ends of the slots a1, a2 as is illustrated in Fig. 7 and presenting an open triangle at the right hand side which on the beat up of the slay is brought over the weft retaining device n, n1 and the engagement of the upper pick c seen in the diagram Fig. 12 with the hook of the weft retaining device n, n1 is effected as follows:—The weft retaining device comprises two wires marked n, n1 respectively, the wire n being hook shaped at its free end as is best seen in Figs. 12 to 16 inclusive, and the wire n1 being flattened at its free end and situated within the hook n. On the beat up of the slay, with the shuttle a in the shuttle box m, the upper pick of weft c is carried by the reed p over the hook n, the weft c being represented in the diagram Fig. 13 just before the completion of the beat up motion and in the diagram Fig. 14 immediately after the reed p has commenced its return motion. It will be noted by an examination of Fig. 13 that the upper pick of weft c is temporarily held or restrained by the wire n1 and this insures the desired tension on the weft so that when the weft is carried past the hooked end of the wire n the upper pick becomes engaged therewith and is retained in the hook n as is indicated in the diagram Fig. 15. On the return of the shuttle a to the left hand shuttle box l it travels on one of the slots or picks of weft c and a loop is left on the hook n as is indicated in the diagram Fig. 16. On the next beat up prior to the shuttle entering a newly formed shed the loop on hook n seen in Fig. 16 is carried off the hook and disengaged therefrom by the reed p.

In order to insure the shuttle occupying its proper position in the shuttle box m so as to insure the

(Continued on Next Page.)

Wm. A. PARSONS, President and Treasurer

JOHN M. BARR, Vice-President

THE PARSONS-BARR COMPANY

DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS

113 LATTA ARCADE BUILDING
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SOUTHERN SALES AGENTS OF
Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation
KINGSPORT, TENN.

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SULPHUR BLUES BLUESTONE
SULPHUR BROWNS BI-CHROMATE OF SODA
AND ALL OTHER HEAVY CHEMICALS
INQUIRIES SOLICITED

ONE GIRL will easily run four or five ENTWISTLE BEAM WARPERS, BECAUSE troubles that cause frequent stoppage of other machines have been eliminated in the ENTWISTLE FOR INSTANCE, there is no trouble due to slack ends, dropped ends, or failure of stop motion, or to excessive tension or to "doubles," etc., etc.

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BEAM WARPERS EXPANSION COMBS
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BALLING MACHINES CARD GRINDERS

T. C. ENTWISTLE COMPANY

Established 1886—Incorporated 1901

F. B. KENNEY, PRESIDENT, LOWELL, MASS.
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SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

TEXTILE SERVICE

FOR the convenience of our customers, we maintain in connection with our Charlotte office, a completely equipped shop, for the proper reclothing of Card Flats and Card Lickerins. Skilled experts are in charge and we invite you to avail yourselves of this service. A stock of card clothing constantly on hand enables us to supply all requirements promptly.

We are especially anxious that all our cards either Newton or Lowell pattern give satisfactory service and upon request will send expert to inspect cards and make such recommendations as may be necessary to put them in the very best possible shape.

ROGERS W. DAVIS, SOUTHERN AGENT
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Judson Mill Church Damaged by Storm.

During a severe thunder and rain storm last week, the Judson Mill Baptist Church, at Greenville, was almost demolished by a bolt of lightning which struck the steeple and ripped off the roof. Bystanders prevented the destruction of the church by fire.

16 Year Old Girl Burned to Death.

Miss Lola Jones, the sixteen year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Jones of Conestee Mill, Greenville, S. C., was fatally burned when her dress caught fire from an open grate. The young lady was at her home when the tragedy occurred and her screams attracted the attention of neighbors so that medical aid was quickly summoned, but she died as she was being moved to a hospital.

Experience.

I've worked in cotton mills one by one, and when I started my troubles began when I first started in they put me to sweepin', and it seemed like my job was hardly worth keepin'. I asked my boss to give me promotion, so he put me to spinning, which was only a notion. So I asked him again to let me try doffing, he said, "I'll do it, there's no use in talking." Then I started to doffing, but I fell away behind, and I thought I would quit, there seemed no use in tryin'. I knew I had to work, so I fell in line and it wasn't very long till I was doing fine. I ran that old box days around, waiting for stopping time and going to town. When the oiler left I asked for a trial, they gave it to me and I sure did smile. For three years long I oiled every gear, always in hopes of a better day near; then a section was open and they gave me a chance, which made me happy enough to dance. I ran that section right in line, got production, left nothing behind; it made me feel good when pay day was nigh, for they raised my wages a little bit high. I ran that section for weeks

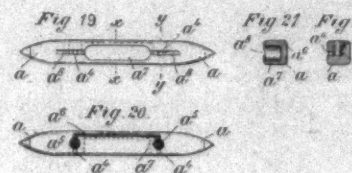
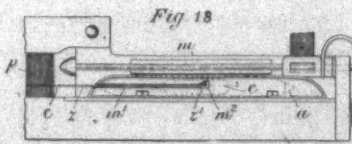
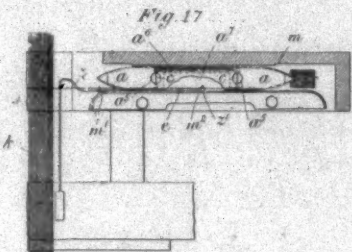
around, for a higher position I sure was bound, and I want every reader to understand that it takes experience to make a cotton mill man. I feel mighty good when pay day is near, for three long years I've been overseer here.

Ben Pope,
Overseer Spinning, Munford Cotton Mills, Munford, Ala.

Weaving From External Filling.

(Continued from Page 7.)

formation of the open weft triangle I pivot a bell crank lever *t* to the slay bottom or sole *u* (see Figs. 7 and 8) which on the beat up is caused, by the action of a roller *t* carried by the lever *t* traveling up the inclined plate *v* to move into vertical slot *a*3 in the shuttle *a* and press the said shuttle back to its full extent as is represented in Fig.



7. The bell crank lever *t* is brought forward into the position represented in Fig. 1 on the back motion of the slay by a coiled spring *w*.

The left hand shuttle box *l* is so constructed that the weft lies evenly, that is without slack from the final guide *h* through the shuttle *a* and back to the warp *k*. Conse-

quently the shuttle *a* can enter and emerge from the said shuttle box *l* without cutting the weft.

The construction of the shuttle may be modified as hereinafter described with reference to Figs. 17 to 22 both inclusive of the drawings. According to this modification the shuttle *a* has holes *a*4, *a*4 in the front face at a short distance from each end. The said holes *a*4 may be upwardly inclined so as to open on the top side or face of the shuttle near the back edge of the same; or the said holes *a*4 may be horizontal and open into vertical recesses *a*5 in the top side or face of the shuttle as is illustrated in Figs. 20 and 22. In the top or upper side of the shuttle extending from one recess *a*5 to the other is a longitudinal groove or channel *a*6 and in the front face of the shuttle between the holes *a*4, *a*4 is a recess *a*7. The front face of the shuttle also has in it shallow grooves *a*8.

The weft from the supply bobbin is threaded through the eye *g* of the yarn guide *h* (Fig. 6) and is then passed through the hole *a*4 in the front of the shuttle *a*, near the left hand tip of the same and along the groove *a*6 in the top of the shuttle and through the hole *a*4 near the right hand tip, the weft thus entering and emerging on the front face of the shuttle *a*, thereby permitting the weft to be drawn through the shuttle continuously, the loose end of the weft being fastened to the left hand selvage as in the first described arrangement. The right hand shuttle box *m* has in its front a slot *m*1 of a height which will correspond with the height of the deep channel or recess *a*7 in the front face of the shuttle *a*, the said slot *m*1 having a greater width at the inner end *m*2. The larger part *m*2 of the slot *m*1 in the shuttle box *m* occupies a position coinciding or nearly coinciding with the middle of the deep channel or recess *a*7 in the front face of the shuttle *a* when the said shuttle is at rest in the shuttle box *m*.

In front of the aperture in the right hand shuttle box front *I* arrange the hook-shaped end *z*1 of the

wire *z* (see Figs. 17 and 18) which extends from that point to the fell of the cloth at the right hand selvage and from there to the breast beam of the loom where it is fixed.

The shuttle *a* after being threaded is placed in the loom on the left hand side and on the first pick passes along the slay to the opposite side of the loom, leaving two strands of weft between the divided warp threads, and the weft or yarn leaving the shuttle *a* extends from the outlet in the front face of the shuttle to the selvage of the cloth on the left hand side of the loom, crossing lengthwise the deep channel or recess *a*7 in the front face of the shuttle. As the slay advances for the first beat up of the hook-shaped end *z*1 of the wire *z* which is presented to the enlarged end *m*2, of the slot *m*1 in the shuttle box *m* passes through the said slot and enters the said aperture *a*7 in the shuttle and passes behind the weft that crosses the recess or channel *a*7 in the front face of the shuttle *a* and thereby the said weft becomes engaged with the hook *z*1. The slay then recedes leaving the weft around the wire *z*, and on the second pick the shuttle travels along the slay, causing the thread between the shuttle *a* and the yarn guide *g* to leave the fell of the cloth, the shuttle traveling on the weft to the left hand side, thus when the shuttle *a* has returned to the left hand shuttle box *l* there are two strands of weft extending from the selvage on the left hand side of the cloth to the wire *z* on the right hand selvage side, the tension on the weft consequent on the motion of the shuttle thereon on the second pick has drawn the weft down the wire and out of the aperture *m*2 and slot *m*1 in the right hand shuttle box *m* to the right hand selvage of the cloth, and on the second beat up the warp or longitudinal threads cross and form a fresh shed, and by a repetition of the aforesaid functions cloth is woven.

The wire *z* is or may be provided with a knife to cut the loops of weft and liberate the selvage of the cloth.

Joseph Sykes Brothers,

Huddersfield,
England

Card Clothing Manufacturers

HARDENED AND TEMPERED STEEL WIRE PLOW GROUND CARD CLOTHING

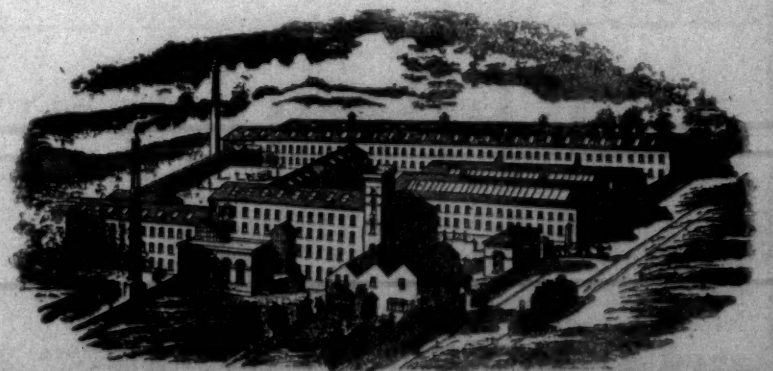
Revolving Top Flats re-clothed. Licker-ins re-wound. Burnisher and Stripper Fillets. Dronsfield's Grinder Rolls. Emery Fillets. All regular sizes of Card Clothing always in stock and shipped same day order is received.

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Firth's Dustless Card Stripper

The relation of the health of the employee to his efficiency and therefore his earning capacity has become well recognized in recent years and the purchase of any machines or devices for the purpose of removing any possible cause of illness is now considered a legitimate investment.

Dust in the card room is recognized as injurious to health and those who have served as card strippers know what amount of dust and dirt of the worst kind is thrown into the air when cards are stripped as they have to be several times a day by the old method.

Card hands look forward with dread to card stuffing time because not only must his lungs be filled with dust but it settles on his face and clothes and makes him the dirtiest man in the mill.

The dust is thrown into the air

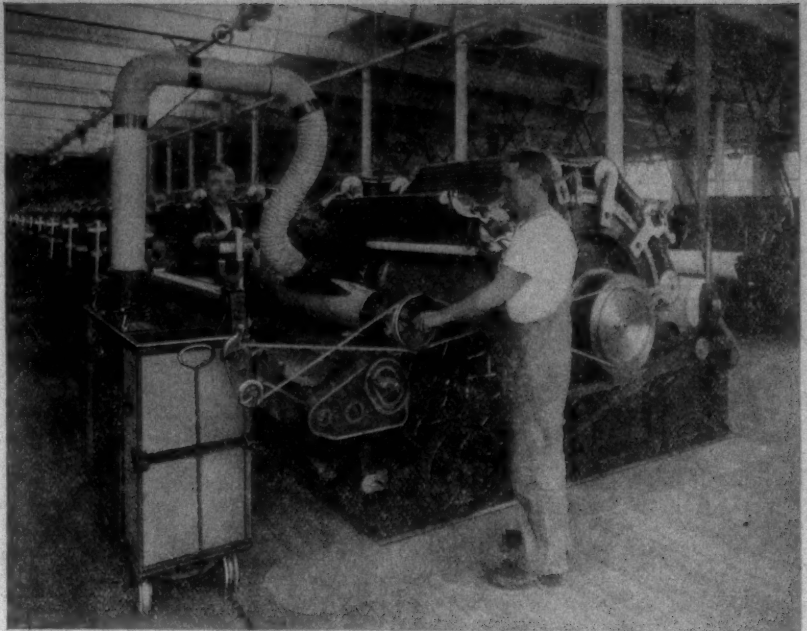
by the action of the fast revolving stuffer brush and it was but natural that a demand should come for a container that would keep the fine particles of dust from reaching the air and thereby the lungs and person of the stripper.

The Dustless Card Stripper was the result of this demand and it has been in operation in England for many years.

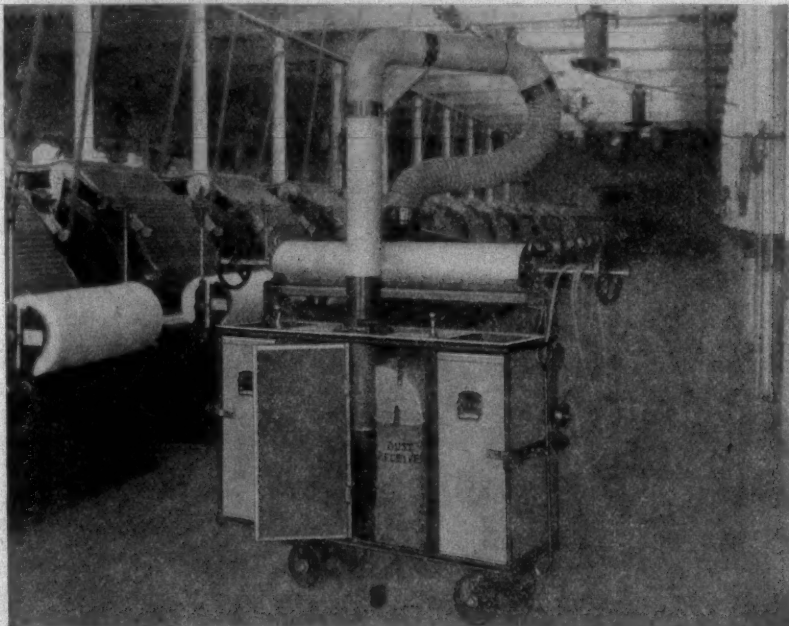
It was brought to this country a few years ago by Wm. Firth of Boston, Mass., and now over 40,000 cards are being stripped regularly by the Dustless Card Stripper.

The Dustless Card Stripper covers the stripper brush while in action and conveys the dust and dirt along with the strips to a can instead of allowing it to be thrown into the air and to settle on the men and machines.

The operation of the apparatus is



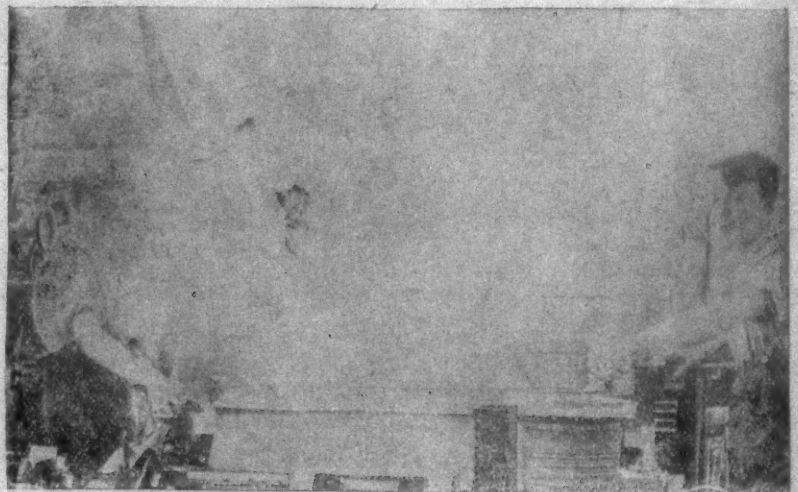
Stripping Doffer With Dustless Card Stripper.



Dustless Carder Stripper.

too well known to need any explanation. Full details can be obtained from

It is a step in the right direction Wm. Firth, 200 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.



Stripping Card by Old Method Amid a Cloud of Dust.

Japan Gains 380,000 Spindles.

At the beginning of 1916 spinning companies in Japan began with one accord to extend their equipment, and new companies were projected. These activities involved 1,000,000

additional spindles. A period of inactivity followed and it was thought that there would be no further expansion for some time to come. Lately, however, activity has revived. Companies reported to be either extending their equipment or

to be newly under flotation No. 9, involving an addition of about 380,000 spindles.

The principal newly established companies are the Sagami Boseki Kaisha, with capital of 3,000,000 yen (\$1,495,500) and about 30,000 spin-

dles; the Odahara Boseki Kaisha, with the same amount of capital and equipment; the Kemmo Boski Kasha, capitalized at 7,000,000 yen (\$3,489,500), with about 40,000 spindles, and the Awa Boseki, established in Awa, with 20,000 spindles.

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IS WORTH A POUND OF CURE"**

Clinton Cam Company
CLINTON, S. C.

Our Cam Device Prevents Loom Troubles

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 609 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1917

Six Years Old.

With the last issue the Southern Textile Bulletin became six years old.

On March 2nd, 1911, we published our first issue and we can hardly realize that six years have rolled by for time has a way of passing quickly when you are busy.

They have indeed been busy years with us for it was no ordinary undertaking to establish a new textile journal in a field that was already well filled but we have established the Southern Textile Bulletin, not only in this field, but in first place.

Any man who travels the South today knows that the Southern Textile Bulletin is read by more mill men than any textile journal that comes to this field.

The mill presidents, treasurers, superintendents and overseers read the Southern Textile Bulletin because it carries live news and keeps them in close touch with the happenings throughout the industry.

The endeavor of the Southern Textile Bulletin has always been "to get the news" and "get it first" and we have usually succeeded.

The growth of the Southern Textile Bulletin has been in a large measure due to the loyalty and support that has been given by our friends in the mills and on the road and we are not unmindful of the debt that we owe them.

Waking Up to Export Trade.

Six months ago the subject of export trade was so boring to the average manufacturer of cotton yarns that the mere mention of same would produce drowsiness.

At the meeting of the yarn spinners at Charlotte on Wednesday of last week South American trade was the liveliest subject under discussion.

It has taken only a slight period of dullness in the domestic yarn market to cause the yarn manufacturers to awake to the necessity of foreign outlet for their surplus.

"Give us a foreign market for 20 per cent of our yarns," declared A. A. Thompson of Raleigh, N. C., at the combined hard and soft yarn meeting. I will guarantee a profitable market for many years to come.

The impromptu address of A. A. Thompson, following the address of C. L. Chandler, South American agent of the Southern Railway, was a feature of the combined meeting of the Hard Yarn Spinners' Association and Soft Yarn Spinners' Association. Mr. Thompson told them many truths about their slowness in going after the South American business and declared that no expense or trouble should be spared to develop such trade.

It was decided to send a mill president or treasurer to South America to investigate the possibilities of the yarn trade and report to the both associations.

The man selected will accompany

Mr. Chandler, who leaves next June for a four months tour of the leading cities of South America and it is hoped to have representatives from other associations accompany them.

We are glad to see our manufacturers alive to the possibilities of South American trade.

Quite a number of our mills, both on yarn and cloth have been carefully developing their trade with the countries south of us, but most of our manufacturers have found the high prices in the United States too attractive to permit them to pay attention to foreign business.

The National City Bank of New York and the First National Bank of Boston, have established branches in all of the South American cities and the financing of sales in South America is now a very simple matter.

The questions of credit seem to frighten some who do not know that Dunn and Bradstreet can furnish credit ratings for South American firms as easily as for those in this country.

While shipping is somewhat difficult from New York, just at this time, our mills have the Munsen Line from Mobile, Ala., to the east coast of South America and it is the logical route to use even when shipping space is available from New York.

That the English spinners have not been asleep and are, even in the midst of their great war, going after foreign business, is shown by the following extract from the Textile Mercury of Manchester, England:

"The cotton trade has not been recognized as strong in organizations which deal with questions closely related to the selling side of the industry. In fact, there has existed a sort of jealousy in regard to business generally—so much so that it has been scarcely possible to form any organizations because of this desire on the part of firms for isolation and for conducting business with the greatest secrecy. There appeared, however, to be a gradual breaking down of these imaginary barriers and the cultivation by those concerned of a desire to co-operate in a general and protective sense with each other.

"As a result of this movement of cohesion, a ring-yarn association was formed in Manchester about two years ago. This has pursued its way unostentatiously and has gradually gained in strength and influence. At the recent annual meeting of the association it was reported that the members had during the year done a good average trade and had steadily improved their margin. The membership also had been increased, and in the coming year it was

felt that it would be further augmented as the usefulness of the association became more widely known.

"The members of the association confine themselves to reviewing and discussing questions, which have to do with the selling of the yarn produced by the mills. The membership embraces firms in Manchester, Oldham, Royston, Rochdale, Heywood, Dukinfield, Stockport, and Stalybridge.

Through such an association ring-spinning firms should be able to deal with matters, both home and foreign, which bear upon their trade, and particularly with customs in our own markets, prices, and production."

This is a mild statement of the purpose of the Ring Yarn Association, whose real object is to extend the exportation of cotton yarns from England and to capture and hold the yarn trade of South America and India.

The Webb Bill which is designed to permit combinations of American manufacturers engaged in export trade is at present held up in the Senate for some unknown reason, but will probably pass before the end of the present session.

It will permit the spinners of Southern yarns to combine in their efforts to establish a South American trade and with the interest shown at the meeting in Charlotte last week we expect to see some real work done.

Did Not Fix Prices.

The secretary of the Southern Hard Yarn Spinners Association complains that we made a misstatement when we said that the meeting last week was for the purpose of fixing prices.

The Southern Hard Yarn Spinners seem to try to hide everything that transpires at their meetings and leave the press to guess what action they take.

According to their secretary we guessed wrong last week.

Meeting of American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

A meeting of the Board of Governors of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association was held in Charlotte, N. C., last Saturday to consider several matters of importance.

At this meeting it was decided not to change the date of the annual meeting which will be held at Washington, D. C., on May 22nd and 23rd.

The headquarters will be at the New Willard Hotel instead of the Raleigh Hotel as we stated last week.

Commercial Agent R. M. Odell will return from India in May and it is hoped that he will reach Washington in time to address the meeting.

PERSONAL NEWS

J. P. Hill, of Caroleen, N. C., has become overseer of spinning at the Baldwin Mills, Chester, S. C.

H. M. Miles has resigned as overseer of carding at the Altavista Cotton Mills, Altavista, Va.

H. C. March, of Hudson, N. C., is now grinding cards at the E. A. Smith Mfg. Co., Rhodhiss, N. C.

F. A. Shook has resigned as card grinder at the E. A. Smith Mfg. Co., Rhodhiss, N. C.

Ed Potter has become machinist at the Summerville (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

N. A. Gray has resigned as machinist at the Summerville (Ga.) Mills.

T. G. Orr has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Edenton (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

Joe Terry has resigned as overseer of carding at the Fulton Cotton Mills, Athens, Ala.

D. C. Gay has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Decotah Mills, Lexington, N. C.

B. H. Revels has accepted position as overseer of weaving at the Decotah Mills, Lexington, N. C.

S. H. Jordan has resigned as overseer of weaving and slashing at the Hart Mills, Tarboro, N. C.

R. H. Layton has resigned as superintendent of the Aspen Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

B. J. Myers has resigned as second hand in spinning at Elk Cotton Mill, Dalton, Ga.

Dalton, Ga.—The Crown Cotton Mills, No. 2 will add 154 Broad Draper looms.

Tom Bentley has resigned as master mechanic at the Fulton Mills, Athens, Ala.

D. E. C. Clough, of Wadesboro, N. C., has become overseer of twisting, reeling and warping at the Edenton (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

H. G. Welborn formerly president of the Hampton Cotton Mills paid us a visit this week.

J. F. MacEnroe, assistant treasurer of the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co., has been on a business trip to New York.

L. L. Chandler, formerly superintendent at Seneca, S. C., is now filling a similar position at the Katrine Mfg. Co., Fork Shoals, S. C.

H. H. Holcomb, Birmingham, Ala., has accepted position as overseer of spinning at the Fulton Cotton Mills, Athens, Ala.

J. L. Webster of Birmingham, Ala., has accepted position of overseer of carding at the Fulton Cotton Mills, Athens, Ala.

A. M. Williams of Fayetteville, Tenn., has accepted position of master mechanic at the Fulton Mills, Athens, Ala.

J. F. Estridge of Gastonia, N. C., has accepted position as second hand at the new Bibb Mfg. Co., Porterdales, Ga.

John N. Howard, formerly of Lavonia, Ga., has accepted position of superintendent of the Toccoa Mill, Toccoa, Ga.


R. G. Davis from the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., is now overseer of weaving at the Toccoa Cotton Mill, Toccoa, Ga.

H. W. Edwards has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the Altavista (Va.) Cotton Mills.

Arthur Burgess has accepted position of second hand in carding at the Altavista Cotton Mills, Altavista, Va.

W. D. Dawson has accepted the position of overseer of carding and spinning at the Edenton (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. B. Hopper has been promoted from loom fixer to overseer of weaving at the Fidelity Mills, Charlotte, N. C.



Albany Grease can be used on any bearing of any machine regardless of the size of the bearing or the speed at which it is operated. Albany Grease lubricates small light bearings running as high as 9000 R. P. M. as well as heavy ponderous bearings running as slow as 25 R. P. M. successfully. Use Albany Grease on every bearing in your mill and secure efficient and economical lubrication service. An Albany Cup and samples of Albany Grease will be sent you free of charge.

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY
708-10 Washington St. NEW YORK CITY

A. R. Hughes has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at the Whitney (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

C. H. Strickland, superintendent of the Belton (S. C.) Cotton Mills will also superintendent the Blair Cotton Mills, near Belton.

Wm. H. Harris, manager of the Empire Duplex Gin Co., (C. O. B. Machine) is in the South on a short business trip.

S. W. McLain of Anniston, Ala., has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at Elk Cotton Mills, Dalton, Ga.

H. W. Atkinson, formerly of Jacksonville, Ala., is now assistant superintendent of the Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

R. M. Hammond has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Fidelity Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C., and accepted a position with the Anderson Motor Co., Rock Hill, S. C.

D. M. Meyers has resigned as superintendent of the Halifax Mills, South Boston, Va., and accepted a similar position at the Woodstock Mills, Anniston, Ala.

H. V. Deaver has resigned as assistant superintendent of the Maple Mill, Dillon, S. C., to become overseer of carding at one of the mills at Kinston, N. C.

J. C. Foster, formerly superintendent of the Katrine Mfg. Company, Fork Shoals, N. C., is now filling a similar position at the Beverly Cotton Mills, Beverly, Ga.

W. P. Owens has resigned as overseer of carding at the Decotah Mills, Lexington, N. C., to become carder and spinner at the Brown Mills, Concord, N. C.

J. F. Pennington has resigned as superintendent of the Ozark Cotton Mills, Ozark, Ala., to become superintendent of the Aspen Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

J. L. Irby has resigned as master mechanic at the Fort Mills Mfg. Co., No. 2, Fort Mill, S. C., to accept a position with the Moffatt Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.

J. L. Bishop, formerly overseer of weaving at the Whitney (S. C.) Mfg. Co., has accepted a similar position at the Spartanburg, (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

Cameron MacRae Weds Miss Gibson

The wedding of Miss Ellen Phifer Gibson, of Concord, N. C., and Cameron MacRae was solemnized at All Saints Church at Concord, on February 21st. Elaborate plans, tastefully perfected, marked the event, which was attended by a large number of friends of the couple.

Mr. MacRae is Southern Sales Agent of the Arabol Manufacturing Co., and is one of the best known and most successful men in the Southern textile field.

Mr. and Mrs. MacRae are spending their honeymoon in Cuba and on their return will be at home in Concord.

Trion Company,

Trion, Ga.

C. P. Thompson.....Superintendent
J. E. Williams.....Carder
J. C. Smith.....Spinner
T. H. Pennington.....Weaver
D. B. Maffett.....Draw-In
E. L. Williams.....Cloth Room
J. W. Parris.....Master Mechanic



Cramer System of Air Conditioning

WITH OR WITHOUT

Automatic Regulation of Humidity and Temperature

Moderate in Cost

Cheap to Operate

Yields Big Returns

STUART W. CRAMER

CHARLOTTE,

NORTH CAROLINA

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

LaFayette, Ga.—The LaFayette Cotton Mills are putting in a new 300 H. P. Hamilton Corliss engine and one spinning frame.

LaFayette, Ga.—The Union Cotton mills have replaced their picker room machinery with new equipment and installed 25 new spinning frames.

Pineville, N. C.—The Chadwick-Hoskins Co., has placed an order for a C. O. B. machine, which is to be installed in Mill No. 5 at this place.

Jonesville, S. C.—A considerable amount of new machinery is being installed in the Wallace Mills to replace old equipment.

Albemarle, N. C.—It is understood that work will start at an early date on an addition to the Efrd Mfg. Co. The addition will contain 18,000 spindles.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Thatcher Spinning Co. is adding 11,000 spindles carding and twisting to match. This gives them 24,000 spindles on fine combed yarns.

Newberry, S. C.—The Newberry Cotton Mills have awarded a contract for building three new cottages in their village and also a new residence for Superintendent M. B. Clisby.

Cheraw, S. C.—It is reported that all arrangements have been completed for the building of a cotton mill here. An attempt to organize a cotton mill here some years ago was not successful.

Statesville, N. C.—The Sterling Mills have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$12,000, the incorporators being J. S. Sloan, the Kincaid Brothers, J. H. Gray, B. H. Adams, and J. C. Powell. No announcement has been made regarding the plans for the mill.

Albemarle, N. C.—While nothing definite has been made public it is reported here that a contract will soon be let for the building of a new cotton mill here. While no authority is given for the statement, it is said that the sixty new residences for which contracts have been let, will be for the purpose of housing the operatives for the new mill.

Lindale, Ga.—Annual statement of Massachusetts Mills in Georgia: Drills, ducks, etc. President, Augustus P. Loving; treasurer, Edward Lovering; directors, above officers and Philip S. Dalton and Ingersoll Bowditch. Annual meeting Feb. 12. End of fiscal year, Dec. 31. Report shows: Assets: Real estate and machinery, \$1,999,636; cash and debts receivable, \$364; total, \$2,000,000; Liabilities: capital stock, \$2,000,000; total, \$2,000,000.

Summerville, Ga.—The Summerville Cotton Mills are starting up their new addition. This increases the capacity about 40 per cent and will give them 12,000 spindles and 286 looms. They are putting in Draper looms.

Graniteville, S. C.—The Graniteville Manufacturing Co. is advertising for sealed bids for a \$500,000 issue of 6 per cent bonds, being a first lien on the mills, machinery and real estate. The bids will be received until March 1.

The bonds are to be issued for the purpose of paying off the indebtedness that is now against the property.

Kingsport, Tenn.—W. B. Davis, of Fort Payne, has set out to make his new hosiery plant in Kingsport, Tenn., a model for other such manufacturing of the kind that they may be established in the mountain boom town. To attract labor and raise the standard of hosiery mill employment, he is having elaborate recreation features incorporated in the factory plans, which are being prepared in Chattanooga by a local engineer of construction, W. H. Sears. One of the hosiery mill buildings will be four stories high and is to occupy 60x150 feet of ground space, and another will be one-story high and cover 180x60 feet.

Hardwood floors will be laid and elevator service for employees. Shower baths and rest rooms will be equipped on two floors where girls and women are to be employed. There will also be shower baths for men, and on the top floor is to be a large recreation hall, or sun parlor furnished like a clubroom. Many features of the factory are patterned after the Signal Knitting Mills here. Primarily the plant will be a workshop, but it is to be arranged, and equipped as a clubhouse for employees when not actually at work. Bids will be taken in about 10 days.

It is planned to push the work rapidly as soon as contracts are let.

Injured Employees Improving.

All of the injured employees at the Fairmont Mfg. Co., Fairmont, S. C., who were hurt when a wall of the mill collapsed, as noted, are reported to be improving steadily.

It is announced that first efforts will be made to resume operations in the sections of the mill which was not damaged. It is believed that work in this section may be resumed within the next few weeks. It will be several months before the damaged section of the mill is rebuilt.

The first work was directed to recovering the machinery from the river and the recovery of much cloth which had been swept away. One bolt of cloth was recovered about one mile down the river.

It has been definitely ascertained that the damage was caused from a broken place in the flume which conveys the water from the dam to the water wheel. When this gave way a flood of water was emptied into the ground floor of the mill and it is believed that the pressure from this caused the foundation construction to give way.

In the fearful crash which carried away 80 feet of the wall on the river side, Mrs. Jeff Phillips was killed and eight others were more or less injured.

Handsome Electric Flag at Judson Mill.

A handsome electric flag, with lights on each side, has been purchased by the employees of the Judson Mill, Greenville, S. C., and placed upon the new school building. The flag was erected this week, but it is planned to have a formal program, at which time the building is to be dedicated. The date has not been determined yet, although it is planned to have it in the next few days, if the material for the completion of the school building arrives in time.

The flag is larger than the one over the Greenville Chamber of

Commerce building, and in addition has lights on both sides. The cost was considerably greater than of the one that floats over the Chamber of Commerce. All of the funds for the erection of the flag was raised by the operatives of the mill.

The erection of the flag came as a complete surprise to President Geer of the mill, the people never letting him into the secret throughout the many months in which the preparations were going on.

The new school building over which the flag was placed, also serves as a community home.

Textile "Confab" at Darlington.

The second Textile "Confab" at the Y. M. C. A. of the Darlington Mfg. Co., Darlington, S. C., was held recently. A fairly large crowd was out, also a few visitors from Darlington Manufacturing Co. Talks were given on the subjects below: "Even Numbers," by E. C. Riley; "Relation of the Overseer and His Help," R. W. Gibson; "Care of Machinery," D. F. Short; "Quality of Cloth Required by Trade," by Byrnes; "Spinning Efficiency," T. C. Liles; "How to Make Good Cloth," by F. T. Bailey; "Relation of Legislation to the Textile Industry," Carpenter; "Flower and Vegetable Gardening," Marwick. The talks were followed by a lively discussion of the various subjects and considerable amusement was afforded by some very spiced objections to parts of the talks.

Henrietta Mills Offer \$150 in Prizes.

The Henrietta Mills, Henrietta and Caroleen, N. C., have announced that the company will pay the sum of \$150 in cash prizes for the best flower and vegetable gardens and also for the best kept gardens in the two mill villages. The announcement, as sent out by General Superintendent W. M. Sherard, is as follows:

"First prize for the best vegetable garden \$75.00; first prize for the flow-

SEND US YOUR ORDERS

THIS NEW, MODERN FLOORING PLANT HAS EVERY FACILITY FOR PROMPTLY FILLING EVERY ORDER, LARGE OR SMALL. PUT US TO THE TEST

B-C Co. Brand MAPLE FLOORING

FOR UNIFORMITY IN QUALITY, MILLWORK AND GRADES IT IS UNEQUALLED.

THE BIGELOW-COOPER COMPANY
BAY CITY, MICH.



EXCLUSIVE SOUTHERN AGENTS

WILLIAM M. LLOYD COMPANY

1200 INDEPENDENCE BUILDING

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Thursday, March 1, 1917

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

13

er garden \$7.50; first prize for best kept premises \$1.50; second prize on each \$5; third prize on each \$4; fourth prize on each \$3; fifth prize on each \$2; sixth prize on each \$1. For the best individual plants the following prizes will also be given: Tomatoes, first prize \$1, second 50 cents; beans, first prize \$1, second 50 cents; potatoes, first prize \$1, second 50 cents; corn, first prize \$1, second 50 cents; onions, first prize \$1, second 50 cents.

"This is an exceeding liberal proposition, and it will be observed that 28 prizes will be awarded at each of the two places. There is nothing more pleasing to the eye than a beautifully arranged flower garden, and nothing more wholesome or profitable in a small way than a good vegetable garden. A little energy backed up by good judgment, and a careful selection of garden seeds, may not only be the cause of winning a nice cash prize, but the means of saving many dollars each month, as well as the good wholesome food provided for ones family.

"The general up-keep of place, such as caring for trees, and neat appearance of yard, garden and dwelling will be strong points in determining the award of prizes for "best kept premises." The management is particularly anxious that every resident of the villages take part in this work, as it will be the means of saving a very snug little sum of money, aside from providing the table with the best food. The award of prizes will be made by non-residents, and in this way no person can feel that they have been discriminated against."

Dye Exports Increase.

Advance customs figures indicate that American manufacturing plants have exported, in the past calendar year, chiefly from New York, more than \$124,000,000 in drugs, dyes and chemicals, as against less than \$27,000,000 in 1913. This line of industry has expanded since the war began in Europe far more than any other line has grown in a similar period in the history of the country.

Next to explosives the output of American chemical plants has been chiefly turned into dyes, or into the substances called "intermediates," required in the making of dyes. Many of the coal tar derivatives are available either for dyes or explosives.

The United States Government still imports German dyes for printing postage stamps and bank notes. The Noordam on her last trip brought 25 cases of red colors and 75 cases of blues for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington. But in the textiles an increasing amount of American dyes is being used. This applies to silk goods as well as cotton and wool fabrics.



A Humidifier Your Help Will Like

Some humidifying systems have an excess of parts. And you say what do I care whether they like it or not. Just a moment. Yes, you do. Because if they don't like it—or anything else—they are going to do one of two things—put it on the bum, or get another job.

And you and I lose.

I know a factory where there are Turbos and another humidifier. The help prefer a job in the Turbo rooms. Perhaps because all the other equipment is new and runs well.

But the funny part of it is they keep applying to the Super for a chance to get a job in the rooms where the Turbos are.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office 1008 Commercial Bld., Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager

PURO

Here is a practical Fountain, which combines the Faucet and Bubble Features—takes care of the overflow waste, and insures

SAFETY AND SERVICE

This is an age of sanitary plumbing and the Sanitary Drinking Fountain is one of its important subdivisions.

SAFETY FIRST PURO SERVICE ALWAYS

Is made of heavy brass with extra heavy nickel plate. Bubbler easily controlled by separate "squeeze" handle. No spurts—no choking—inside regulation prevents "shower-bath." Faucet is controlled by another squeeze handle. Faucet gives full water pressure. Has thread for hose if wanted.

Write us the number of your employees and water pressure and we'll present an interesting proposition to you promptly.

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Company

342 Main Street, Haydenville, Mass.

Don't Pay Good Money for Impractical, Unmechanical and Often Worthless Fountains.



Actual Size 7" High

Bird-Wilcox Opens Charlotte Branch.

The Bird-Wilcox Co., of Atlanta, manufacturers of oxyacetylene welding and cutting apparatus have opened a branch plant in Charlotte, with a full line of their welding and cutting apparatus and welder's supplies.

J. H. Lamb, who has been their traveling representative since the organization of the company some years ago, has been placed in charge of the Charlotte branch. Mr. Lamb has recently been promoted to the position of district manager, his territory embracing Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. Mr. Lamb is very favorably known to a large number of the textile men in the South, and has been very successful in building up a large business for his company with the cotton mills, many of which are now using the Bird-Wilcox cutting and welding plants.

Bruce Potts is in charge of the welding and cutting department. He comes direct from the Atlanta shop and is an expert in his line of work, having followed the profession from its earliest development.

The Charlotte branch, located on West Fourth street, will be a distributing point for oxygen and other supplies and apparatus connected with welding and cutting.

A Misdirected Appeal.

The National Child Labor Committee, which has been able to find all the money it needed for lobbying, is now calling on the people to urge Congress to make appropriation in the sum of \$200,000 with which to bring about the enforcement of the child labor act passed by the Keatingites. We are told in the appealing circular which was directed to this office, that Mr. Owen Lovejoy is asking "the 9,000 members of the National Child Labor Committee" to back up this demand on Congress for an appropriation. If the National Child Labor Committee has succeeded in persuading Congress to fasten upon the country a bill whose enforcement will entail an expense of \$200,000, then the Observer votes that it would only be fair for the National Child Labor Committee to furnish this fund itself. It should back its own law, and the general impression is that it is financially able to do so. To that extent Mr. Lovejoy's appeal appears to have been misdirected. It should have been for a raid on their own finances, instead of on the money of the tax-payers.—Charlotte Observer

Appalachian Mills,

Knoxville, Tenn.

M. G. Thomas, Vice-Pres. and Mgr.
L. C. Langston, Carder
A. E. Warren, Spinner
Mark McMillian, Master Mechanic

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—With cotton goods in first hands becoming scarce, the markets have strengthened more than is usually the case at this season of the jobbing trade. This together with the fact that manufacturing costs are continually rising is causing the manufacturers to put their prices high enough to cover them. Trade in print cloths was more active last week and prices were higher. Staple gingham moved up half cent a yard. Printed goods were quiet. It is expected that the new prices on percales for fall delivery will be announced within the next few weeks.

Cotton duck, as a result of large Government orders are very firm. Bleached goods are steadier. Fine novelty wash goods are active while sheer fabrics are quiet at the moment.

Practically all lines of cotton goods are moving at a satisfactory rate, according to the best posted men, and buyers are displaying a great deal of interest in some of the lines. Prices are high and are advancing steadily, but this does not seem to curtail buying. Lines that have been quiet for a long time, are beginning to take on more activity. Whether present conditions can be maintained after the war is a question that is of great interest in the market.

Export trade is very irregular at present, due mainly to the difficulties in the way of getting goods shipped. Buyers are getting over their hesitancy which followed the break with Germany and it is thought that another week will see the export trade situation in better shape. While sailings to Scandinavia and continental Europe have been greatly affected by the submarine campaign, sailings to South American countries are being made regularly. South American trade is good and it is reported that the Phillipines are taking more goods. Manila sent in good sized orders for gray goods during last week. Yarn trade with Argentina and Chile is good.

The demand for print cloths continue to improve in the Fall River market last week, and the total sales were about 175,000 pieces. Inquiry was better than it has been in any other week in the past two months. The best demand was for the wide and medium width goods. The quotations remained practically unchanged during the week and concessions of from a sixteenth to an eighth of a cent stimulated buying a great deal, according to the brokers.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Brown drills, std.	10	..
Sheetings, So., std.	12	..
3-yard, 48x48s	11 1-2	..
4-yard, 56x60s	9 3-4	..
4-yard, 48x48s	9 1-4	..
5-yard, 48x48s	7 3-4	..
Denims, 9-ounce	At value	..
Denims, 2-20s	21	..
Selkirk, 8-oz. duck	19	..
Oliver, extra, 8-oz.	19	..

Tallassee, 8-ounce	18	..
Hartford, 8-oz.	17 1-2	..
Woodberry, sail duck	12%	..
Woodberry, sail d'k.	12 1/2%	..
Mt. Vernon, v. ide d'k.	15%	..
Alexander, oz. duck	17	..
Ticking, 8-ounce	20 1-2	..
Standard prints	9	..
Standard gingham	9 1-2	..
Dress gingham	12	..
Kid finished cambrics	7	7

Hester's Cotton Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks.

In thousands bales.	
In sight for week	148
In sight same 7 days last year	238
In sight for the month	574
In sight same date last year	823
In sight for season	10,715
In sight same date last year	9,805
Port receipts for season	5,837
Port receipts same date last y'r	5,529
Overland to mills and Canada for season	1,026
Overland same date last year	875
Southern mill takings for season	3,180
Southern same date last year	2,721
Interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1	672
Interior last year	670
Foreign exports for week	95
Foreign same 7 days last year	128
Foreign same date last year	3,337
Northern spinners' takings and Canad for week	30
Northern same 7 days last y'r	75
Northern for season	1,916
Northern to same date last y'r	2,107
Statement of World's Visible Supply	
Total visible this week	4,883
Total visible last week	5,120
Total visible same date last year	5,850
Of this the total American this week	3,818
Of this the total American last week	3,995
Of this the total American last year	4,267
All other kinds this week	1,065
All other kinds last week	1,124
All other kinds last year	1,582
Visible in U. S. this week	2,317
Visible this date last year	2,632
Visible in other countries this week	2,566
Visible this date last year	1,218

Didn't Want to Shine.

The old folks had come to New York to see their son, who had secured a room for them at one of the most expensive hotels. The father, particularly, was very much impressed with the manner in which everything was gilded.

"Lot of gilt they have used here, son," he said.

When the old folks retired the son suggested to his father that if he would put his shoes outside of his door they would "be shined."

"No, thank you, boy," he returned. "I'll keep 'em in my room."

"But why not?" persisted the son. "No," answered the father; "they'll put gilt on 'em."—Ex.

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE
START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



TAPE DRIVES

Our tapes are endorsed by machinery experts

They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior. Write us.

BARBER MANUFACT'NG CO., Lowell, Mass.
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sizings
Finishings
Softeners



Aniline Oil
Aniline Salt
Aniline Colors

S. C. THOMAS,
Spartanburg, S. C.

GEORGE WITHERSPOON,
Mount Olive, N. C.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

BOSSON & LANE

Manufacturing Chemists

Specialties for the Textile Trade

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—While sales in the cotton yarn market were not very large last week, inquiries continue to increase in number. A good many orders for filling in needs were placed and there was also a marked demand for larger lots which indicated some covering of future requirements. Prices while soft, were decidedly firmer. Many of the dealers think that the increased inquiry indicates a good buying movement which they expect to develop soon.

There were inquiries for carded yarns on cones for future deliveries and reports that New York knitters were in the market for 100,000 to 250,000 pounds of yarn for late delivery. Sales of Southern frame spun yarns were made in quantities ranging from a single case to 25,000 pounds for future delivery. Staple numbers were stiffer in price. Very few spinners are willing to meet present quotations and dealers who did not have yarn in stock made very few sales last week.

Combed yarns did not show any noticeable improvement last week and the demand for them continues slow. A good many inquiries were in the market but they did not result in many sales. Spinners who are well sold up are holding for higher prices, though some of the mills who have not much business on hand are willing to grant concessions to get orders. Prices varied widely, depending on how badly the spinner needed business.

Some numbers of weaving yarns stiffened during the week and quotations were generally above those of the previous week.

Some of the sales reported were 14-2 warps, 30 and 30 1-2 cents; 16-2 skeins, 30 to 31 1-2 cents; 24-2 warps 36 cents; 9-4 skeins, 30 cents; 24-2 carded mercerizing twist skeins 40 cents, and some spinners quoted 44 cents; 8-3-4 skeins, 27 cents; 8-3 tubes, 26 to 27 cents; 4-1 skeins, 30 cents.

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.			
20s.....	49	50	50s.....75
24s.....	52	53	60s.....84
30s.....	56	57	70s.....92
40s.....	66	68	80s.....1.05-1.10

A. M. Law & Co.
Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other
Southern Securities

SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills, S. C.	107	..
American Spinning Co., S. C.	200	..
Anderson Cotton Mill, S. C.	22	25
Aragon Mills, S. C.	96	100
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	106	110
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	120	..
Augusta Factory, Ga.	30	35
Avondale Mills, Ala.	125	135
Belton Cotton Mill, S. C.	110	..
Brandon Mills, S. C.	77	80
Brogan Mills, S. C.	45	..
Cabarrus Cotton Mill, N. C.	..	..
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	90	95
Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.	..	..
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	130	..
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	102
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	1000	105
Chesnee Mills, S. C.	108	115
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	100
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	100	..
Chesnee Mills, S. C.	106	111
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	80	85
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	99	..
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	105	..
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	75
Drayton Mills, S. C.	..	46
Duane Mills, S. C.	45	48
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	..	101
Easley Cotton Mill, S. C.	190	..
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	35	..
Exposition Cotton Mill, Ga.	..	..
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	75
Gainesville Cotton Mills, com.	75	80
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	97	100
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	..	..
Glen-Lowry, pfd., S. C.	..	75
Gluck Mills, S. C.	99	..
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	..	50
Greenwood Cot. Mill, S. C.	88	..
GGrendel Mills, S. C.	135	..
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	130	..
Hartsville Cotton Mills, S. C.	175	250
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	..	..
Highland Park Mfg. Co.	..	..
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	99	..
Jackson Mills, S. C.	120	..
Judson Mills, S. C.	93	97
King, Jno. P. Mfg. Co.	89	98
Lancaster Cotton Mill, S. C.	150	..
Lancaster Cotton Mill, pfd.	..	100
Laurens Cot. Mill, S. C.	110	..
Limestone Cot. Mills, S. C.	130	..
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	60	75
Loray Mills, N. C., common.	20	..
Loray Mills, 1st pfd.	95	..
Marion Manufacturing Co.	125	..
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	..	82 1/2
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	110
Molloy Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	100
Monarch Cotton Mill, S. C.	135	150
Newberry Cotton Mills, S. C.	140	..
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	200	..
Norris Cotton Mill, S. C.	105	..
Oconee Mills, S. C., common	85	..
Oconee Mills, S. C., pfd.	98	..
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., pfd.	..	..
Orr Cotton Mills, S. C.	97	102
Parker Cotton Mills, S. C.	4	..
Parker Cot. Mills, S. C., pfd.	..	26
Parker Cot. Mills, S. C., g'd	86	88
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	109	107
Pacolet Mfg. Co., preferred	100	..
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	..	105
Pickens Cotton Mills, S. C.	117	..
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	..	160
Poe, F. W., Mfg. Co., S. C.	120	123
Riverside Mills, S. C., pfd.	89	..
Roanoke Mills, N. C.	..	..
Saxon Mills, S. C.	117	125
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	35	45
Spartan Mills, S. C.	125	..
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	..	..
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	260	..
Union - Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd	..	80
Union - Buffalo Mills, 2nd pfd	8 1/2	10
Victor-Monaghan Mills, pfd.	95	100
Watts Mills, S. C.	5	..
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	..	62
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	115
Williamston Mills, S. C.	105	110
Wiscasset Cotton Mill, N. S.	..	..
Woodruff Cotton Mills, S. C.	114	125
Woodside Cotton Mills, S. C.	..	..

Southern Single Skeins.			
4s.....	27	20s.....	33
6s.....	28	22s.....	34
8s.....	29 1/2	24s.....	36
10s.....	30	26s.....	36 1/2
12s.....	30 1/2	30s.....	37 1/2
14s.....	32	40s.....	53
16s.....	32		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.			
4s.....	29	24s.....	34
6s.....	29	26s.....	37
8s.....	29 1/2	30s.....	39
10s.....	30	36s.....	50
12s.....	30 1/2	40s.....	58
14s.....	31	50s.....	72
20s.....	33		
Southern Single Chain Warp.			
8s.....	29 1/2	22s.....	36
10s.....	30	24s.....	36 1/2
12s.....	31	26s.....	37 1/2
14s.....	32	30s.....	40
16s.....	33	40s.....	58
20s.....	34	36	
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.			
8s.....	30	24s.....	37
10s.....	30 1/2	26s.....	38
12s.....	31	30s.....	39
14s.....	31 1/2	40s.....	57
16s.....	32	50s.....	72
20s.....	34	60s.....	80
Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones.			
6s.....	31 1/2	22s.....	37
8s.....	31 1/2	24s.....	37 1/2
10s.....	32	24s extra.	38
12s.....	32 1/2	26s.....	38 1/2
14s.....	33	30s.....	42
16s.....	34	40s.....	53
18s.....	35	22s colors.	42 1/2

The Hull Investment & Securities Company

Trust Building, Charlotte, N. C.

STOCKS AND BONDS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and Bonds and High-Grade Southern Securities

LOOM-LUBRIK

TWISTER RING GREASE
MYCO GREASE SIZE

NON-FLUID OIL

MASURY-YOUNG COMPANY

60 Years in Business

BOSTON, MASS.

Disinfectants, Apron Oil, Greases, etc.

WILLIAMSBURG CHEMICAL CO., Inc.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SULPHUR BLACK

6% Standing Bath

200 Morgan Avenue

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Over 200 Representative Mills of the South are Equipped
with our Apparatus

OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING AND CUTTING APPARATUS

Compressed Oxygen—99.5% Pure

Completely Equipped Job Welding Shops at Atlanta and Charlotte

Write us for information

BIRD-WILCOX COMPANY, Inc.

ATLANTA

CHATTANOOGA

CHARLOTTE

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GARLAND

RAWHIDE LOOM PICKERS

If soaked, should be soaked in sperm oil, but should be thoroughly dry before soaking. We carry a stock of all standard styles which are thoroughly seasoned and ready to put in oil when received.



GARLAND MFG. CO. SACO, MAINE

Good Cotton Goods Market.

Washington, Feb. 27.—American cotton manufacturers are urged in a commerce department report issued today to give attention to the trade of the presidency of Bengal, India, which the report declares buys \$100,000,000 worth of foreign made cotton goods yearly, as much as the entire imports of South America, and ten per cent of the world's cotton trade. Rising production costs in England, which heretofore has supplied most of Bengal's goods, make American competition possible, according to the report.

Arm Mangled and Amputated.

While at work in the Newberry Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C., last Thursday morning about 10 o'clock R. C. Culbertson had his left arm caught by a belt. The arm was nearly jerked off by the machinery. Drs. J. M. Kibler and Jno. B. Setzler were called to attend the injured man. They amputated the arm just above the elbow, where it had been nearly severed by the accident. The bones of the forearm were also shattered.

South American Trade.
(Continued from Page 3.)

can get these ratings through his own bank and can draw on first-class houses on terms ranging from sight draft up to 90 days sight, and discount these bills at a very low rate. Millions of dollars of American business is lost yearly through the ignorance of the manufacturers in the question of financing a foreign order. State in your letter what are the best terms of payment you are willing to grant to first-class houses, and where it is at all possible I will get cash in New York or the shortest term possible, and would sell to only thoroughly reliable firms whom the National City Bank would recommend for the terms asked.

"Seventh. State what commission you are willing to pay and how payments will be made.

"Eighth. State whether you will confine your sales through us, or intend to sell through other sources.

"Ninth. Rout your goods through Mobile, and see that you get a good freight rate."

High Cost of Twine.

New spare time employment has been found for the workers of the Postoffice Department in the unraveling of ends of odd bits of twine that come into the postoffices throughout the country, and in tying the ends together to form balls of twine for tying purposes.

This is the result of a wave of economy in the Postoffice Department. In calling attention to the fact that such spare-time employment is given to idle men in some of the postoffices, the department states:

"It is desired that this work is to be followed throughout the service and that excess twine which is accumulated be sent by mail to the nearest large postoffice or division headquarters of the Railway Mail Service."

The department officials state that owing to the abnormal increase in the price of jute twine, a contract for the supply of which has just been made for a period of one year, it is necessary to emphasize previous appeals that care and economy be exercised in the use of twine, and that it be saved and reused when possible.

Clerks have been admonished to use only the amount of twine necessary to tie securely, and the instructions state that "once around the length and twice around the width are sufficient to hold packages of large size. For smaller packages, less twine should suffice."

A Wonder of the Cleaning Age



FOR SCRUBBING MILL FLOORS
USE EITHER COLD OR HOT WATER
MI CLEANSER mined near Asheville,
N. C. Free from acids and grease. Harm-
less. Will not leave a slippery surface.
BEAUTIFIES your floors at a small cost.
Send trial order today.

Champion Chemical Company
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COMPANY

FOR SALE—Two Modern Hosiery Yarn Mills

Comprising 18,900 producing spindles, thoroughly modern equipment, running full time, making high grade yarns; balance on average numbers 20's to 26's. Possession given at once. Location ideal, labor and other conditions most favorable. Offered for sale for the reason that present management wishes to retire on account of advanced age. We can make a very attractive price and will be glad to furnish further particulars to anyone seriously interested.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE MACHINERY COMPANY
Greenville, South Carolina

Cut Your Roller Covering Bill!

"DUREX" TOP ROLL VARNISH prevents lapping, preserves the leather, increases the life of leather top rolls thirty to fifty percent.

TOP ROLL VARNISH COMPANY

Box 31

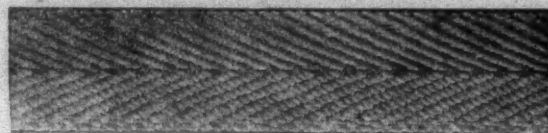
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AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO. Inc.

Manufacturers of
Spindle Tape

And

Bandings



Hunting Park Avenue and Marshall Street,

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MACHINERY SPECIALTIES

LINKING WARPERS BALLING WARPERS
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WARP SUPPLIES BEAMERS
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MACHINERY DEPARTMENT

GASTONIA, N. C.

SOLUBLE SIZING TALLOW



TRADE MARK
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

This preparation is simply raw beef tallow made soluble. In view of the fact that raw tallow will not dissolve and hence does not combine with starches, we herein offer an article that avoids these objectionable features. Soluble Sizing Tallow dis-

solves and combines readily with all starches and acts as a most valuable softening agent. Users of this article will avoid the danger of mildewed warps and also the disagreeable odor of Raw Tallow in the goods. In short, an excellent softening agent.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.



TRADE MARK
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Postmasters and superintendents of the Railway Mail Service have been directed to restrict requisitions to the minimum amounts, and they are to regard the notice to that effect as a warning, without further explanation, that the department will be forced to act accordingly in filling their future requisitions for twine.—Boston Globe.

The Higgins family were moving from Twenty-sixth street to Thirty-sixth street. Three vans had carried all their belongings during the afternoon, except Mrs. Higgins's mother's cut-glass bowl, which Mrs. Higgins wanted to carry because it—Ex.

was not easy to pack, and the grandfather's clock that was never trusted to the moving-vans. Higgins always carried it.

Holding it with both arms, Higgins walked down the front steps like an amateur tight-rope dancer and started up the avenue. It demanded all of his strength, breath, and attention.

At Twenty-eighth Street Higgins set the clock down carefully and mopped his face.

"Shay, old man," said a bleary-eyed individual who had been staggering up the avenue behind him. "Shay, why don't you get a watch?"

Atlantic Dyestuff Company

BURRAGE, MASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SULPHUR BLACK

(Powder of uniform strength—no paste)

METHYL VIOLET

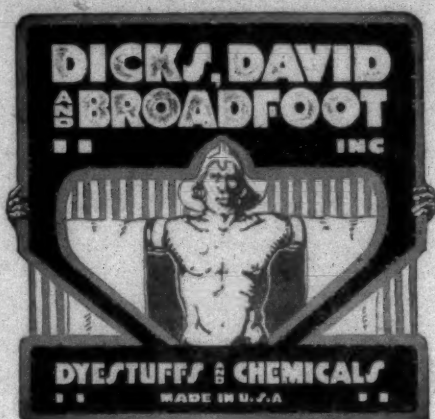
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SULPHUR BROWN

AGENTS

Dicks, David & Broadfoot, Inc.

302-4 Broadway, New York



Starch

SPECIAL STARCHES

We have made a study of the requirements of the industry and now manufacture special starches adapted to every requirement of cotton manufacture. Our brands of Textile Starches are the results of years of scientific investigation coupled with practical experience. We are prepared to study the requirements of mill and supply starches which will produce the best results at minimum prices.

For full information address

Corn Products Refining Co.,

New York City

SOUTHERN OFFICE

Greenville, South Carolina.

Starch

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mill and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the *Southern Textile Bulletin* and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Frame Hands Wanted.

Can use a few good frame hands at night. We pay 9 cents on slubbers, 10 cents on intermediates and 11 cents on speeders, and also pay a 10 per cent bonus for full time. Will furnish transportation to help coming at once. Nothing except first-class help need apply. Address A. N. McAbee, Box 403, Tenille, Ga.

Spinners and Winder Hands.

Wanted — A few good mule spinners and several good cone winder hands. Healthy location and good wages. Address J. J. McKenzie, Lawrenceville, Ga.

Frame Hands and Spinners.

I can use one or two frame hands, two or three good families of spinners and spoolers and a good twister hand or two. Write P. M. Sinclair, Aragon, Ga.

Grinder Wanted.

We will pay \$2.00 a day for a first class card grinder to take charge of 90 Whitin cards. Two assistant grinders furnished to help on the job. Man must be one who takes pride in keeping his job clean and in first-class shape.

Fine location, large mills and plenty of good help. No one with less than six years of practical experience as boss card grinder, with good, reliable mills will be considered. References required. Write "Grinder," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Operatives Wanted.

Wanted for mills now starting at Tarboro, N. C., families containing spinners, spoolers, winders and doffers, also a few slubber and speeder hands. Plenty of good houses, free graded schools, churches of all denominations. Letters from above named help will receive prompt attention. Write to either John L. Davidson or A. M. Vandergrift, Tarboro, N. C.

Position as Manager.

Want position as treasurer or manager of cotton mill. Thoroughly conversant with both office details and practical management and operation of plants. References from present and past connections. Address Manager, care Textile Bulletin.

Position Wanted

As overseer of spinning or carding and spinning both. Have 13 years experience as overseer on both white and colored work. Age 40. Married and strictly sober. Good manager of help. Employed at present as spinner and giving satisfaction, but desire to change for larger job. Can furnish present employers as reference. Address "Spinner," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Operatives Wanted.

Wanted—A few good families, mostly spinners, doffers in cloth mill on 30s to 40s yarns. Good wages. Locality, water, schools and churches all good. Apply to T. A. Sizemore, Supt., Greenville, S. C.

WANTED — A FEW GOOD FRAME HANDS ALL NEW FRAMES AND BEST RUNNING WORK IN THE COUNTRY. GOOD PLACE TO LIVE AND GOOD FRAMES MAKE FROM \$12.00 TO \$14.00 PER WEEK. PAY EVERY SATURDAY. APPLY IN PERSON OR WRITE S. G. DOVER, SUPT., KERSHAW COTTON MILLS, KERSHAW, S. C.

Looms For Sale.

For sale eighty-six 40-inch Crompton & Knowles Looms. Yount Cotton Mills, Walterboro, S. C.

Denn Warper Man.

Want good Denn warper man for night work. Pay \$12.60 per week. Run 5 nights, but pay for 6. Apply to J. C. Tiddy, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

WANT position as superintendent but would accept carding and spinning in large mill. Now employed but have good reasons for wanting to change. Satisfactory references. Address 1774.

WANT position as master mechanic or machinist. Have had long experience in mill work and can handle steam or electric plant. Good references. Address 1775.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long practical experience and training and am now employed. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 1776.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or as second hand in large mill. Can give present superintendent as reference and can get results. Address No. 1777.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 22 years experience as machinist and master mechanic in cotton mill work and can give first class references from former employers. Now employed but desire to change. Address No. 1778.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room or time-keeper. Age 29, married and have had several years experience on both jobs. Can give best of references. Address No. 1779.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer of weaving in large mill. Experienced on both plain and colored work and can furnish first class references. Address No. 1780.

WANT position as overseer of carding or overseer of waste mill. Have had long practical experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1781.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am experienced on Dobby work and such goods as drills, wide sheetings, chambrays, checks, etc. Sober and good manager of help. Address No. 1782.

WANT position as superintendent or as assistant superintendent. Now overseer of large card room but am competent to fill position as superintendent. Can give present employers as references. Address 1783.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Now employed as overseer but desire to change. Have 8 years experience in cloth room. Age 23, married and of good moral character. Address No. 1784.

WANT position as secretary, treasurer or manager. Thoroughly conversant with office details and am practical manager of operation of plants. References past and present connections. Address No. 1785.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed as overseer and can give past and present

ent employers as reference. Held present job 3 years. Address No. 1786.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Am now employed on large job and giving satisfaction. Would only change for more pay. Address No. 1787.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on either colored, plain or Draper weaving. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1788.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of large card room. Age 35, married. Can furnish present employers as references. Address No. 1789.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill on either white or colored goods. Age 37, long experience and can furnish first class references. Address No. 1790.

A YOUNG MAN of character and ability, now employed as night superintendent, wishes position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner in large mill at not less than \$4.00 per day. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1791.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding. Am at present employed but prefer to change. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 1792.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now successfully filling position as overseer of carding in one of the largest mills in the South and giving satisfaction, but desire promotion. Best of references. Address No. 1793.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed but for good reason desire to change. Have had long experience and am regarded as one of the best carders in the South. First class references. Address 1794.

WANT position as superintendent. Am a graduate of textile school and have had long practical experience in first class mills. Can furnish best of references from present employers. Address 1795.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish first-class references from former employers. Address 1796.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now employed in one of the largest rooms in the South, but prefer to change. Age 28, married and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1797.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Am now employed and have had long practical experience. Good references. Address No. 1798.

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COMMERCIAL,
HALF-TONE
and COLOR

PRINTING

COTTON MILL
WORK OUR
SPECIALTY

BLANK BOOKS AND SPECIAL RULED BLANKS MADE TO ORDER

22 W. Trade St. CHARLOTTE, N. C. Telephone 342

WANT position as superintendent, but would accept position as carder and spinner or carder, spinner and weaver. Am experienced in all positions on both colored and white goods. Address 1799.

YOUNG MAN, 28 years of age, graduate of college and textile school in Germany as well as the complete course of textile designing with the International Correspondence school, thoroughly experienced with the woolen, worsted and cotton manufacturing business from the thread to the finished cloth and the present time designer desires a suitable position. Address No. 1800.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as superintendent of small mill but would change for larger salary. Have had special experience on colored and fancy goods and can furnish high class references. Address No. 1801.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. High grade references. Address No. 1802.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Held last position three years. Am a young man of good morals and can furnish good references on request and can get results. Address No. 1803.

WANT position as overseer of carding or carding and spinning in small mill. Age 39, married and am now employed as night overseer of carding. Can give first class references. Address No. 1804.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 7 years experience in mill work in connection with steam and electric plants. High class references. Address No. 1807.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long practical experience and am competent to fill either position satisfactory. Good references. Address No. 1808.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Would not object to night job. Am now employed and can furnish first-class references as to character and ability. Address No. 1810.

WANT position as pay roll clerk, office assistant or shipping clerk in cotton mill. Am an energetic and accurate young man. Address No. 1811.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on almost all kinds of work and am considered expert gingham weaver. Fine references. Address No. 1812.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long practical experience on plain and box Draper and Stafford looms. Good references. Address No. 1813.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am now employed, but for good reasons desire to change. Address No. 1814.

WANT position as cotton mill master mechanic. Have had long experience in mill work and can give first class references as to my ability. Am considered A. 1 on steam and electricity. Now employed, but can leave on short notice. Address No. 1815.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience with steam, water and electricity. Have 3 hands for mill besides myself. Best of references from present and former employers. Address No. 1817.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now employed and am a good manager of help. Can get as many pounds production as any man under similar conditions. Fine references. Address No. 1818.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am now employed, but wish to change. Best of references. Address No. 1820.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Am now employed and can give first-class references. Address No. 1821.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have been overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent on present job for 12 years and can furnish good references. Address No. 1822.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room or finishing. Can manage any finishing department in the South and salary would be second consideration if position was satisfactory. First class references from former employers. Address No. 1823.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 20 years experience as superintendent and can furnish first-class references from former employers. Now employed. Address No. 1824.

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C. G. Sargents Sons Corp.

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Saco-Lowell Shops
Universal Winding Company.

PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1916 Southern mills consumed 675,731 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in all the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. All the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand. The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely these portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory. If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.



M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural
Commissioner, Southern Railway,
Room 129, Washington, D. C.

COTTON WASTE VALUE

Value of Card Strips Increased

Waste Buyers offer higher prices for Card Strips taken off by the DUSTLESS CARD STRIPPER the only apparatus that separates the dirt from the Card Strips, and leaves them CLEAN and FLUFFY.

Value of Card Strips Reduced

Card Strips badly matted and "flocked" with the dirt left in are of much less value to the Waste Buyer.

Write for price and particulars of the Dustless Card Stripper.

WILLIAM FIRTH

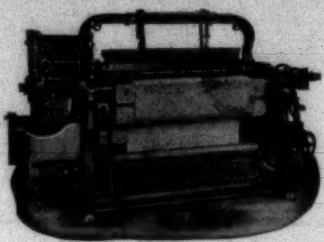
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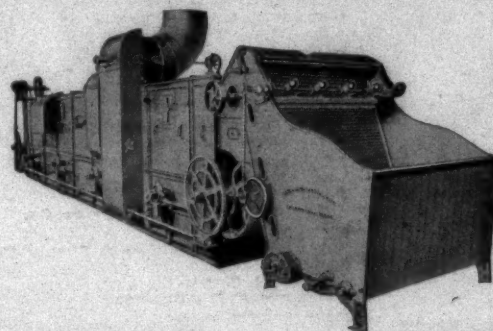
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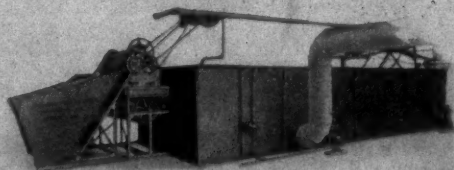
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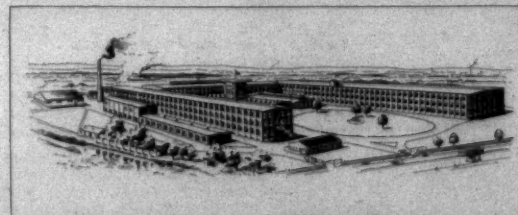
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